THE TIMES.

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FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF ALL PERSONS HAV-ING BUSINESS WITH THE TIMES EDITORIAL ROOMS, THE ELEVATOR WILL BE KEPT BUNNING

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1891.

SIX PAGES.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Spotswood D. Chamberlayne died .- The mystery of the flying missile explained .-- Mr. Hugh Bates buried .- Mrs. Redford buried. -The kidnapped child returned to her home. -A postoffice thief arrested by a woman. J. T. Canada, a freight conductor on the Richmond and Danville road injured .- A visit to the monitor fleet .- The officers of the First Regiment met .- Major E. B. Cook buried .-The Richmond wheelmen met. Smith & Gordon made an assignment.- James H. Panton and Miss Fannie B. Harrison married .- Sons of Veterans met.

E. W. Epes, of Petersburg, was arrested for -Tommy Warren is training near Norfolk for a fight with Cal. McCarthy September 15th-General Fitzhugh Lee has tendered his resignation as president of the Rockbridge Company Several negroes were arrested in Rockbridge county for highway robbery-Rev. John E. Massey opened the dry campaign in Staunton last pight with a speech.

VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK. Southern securities in Wall street seem to be under a cloud just now .- The executive committee of the National Association of Democratic clubs met.-The Democratic State Convention will meet to-day.-David B. Hill is said to have given up his Presidential notions till 1896.

GENERAL. Great havoc has been caused by destructive eyclones in Michigan and Wisconsin .- The Montana Supreme Court has rendered an important decision, defining the rights of snews paper .- Yesterday was the hottest day of the season in many portions of the country .-- The Convention of the Peoples Party of Maryland convened in Baltimore yesterday .--- An earthquake in Arizona has changed the face of the

Ms. HARRY HAMMOND, of South Carolina, thinks that it is imperatively pecessary that the cotton crop should be regulated to preyent overproduction; but the great trouble is, how shall it be done? Repeated bankrupter as the result of overproduction has failed to have the desired effect, and voluntary agreements have steadily failed. Mr. Hammond thinks, therefore, that legislative enactment is the only thing that will do it, and so he proposes that a law be passed requiring a license tax for every acre planted, and if any one plants more than he has a license for, that there be imposed on him a fine of \$50 for every acre over and above his limit.

Overproduction may be a bad thing: but a law such as this would be infinitely worse. It would make no end of trouble.

THE wreck of the steamer El Dorado while proceeding from New York to New Orleans is very mysterious. It struck a hidden and unknown rock between Florida and the Bahams Banks, of which no mention has ever been made on any chart although there is a continuous procession of vessels of all classes going by that route both ways, from North to South and vice versa, every year. The existence of the rock at the point where the vessel struck is therefore the great mystery. Can it be possible that Captain Nemo, with his famous Nautilus, is cruising under the sea in

"SLUMMING" is a fashionable recreation in New York just now, and the Commercial-Advertiser declares that all one has to do is to take a ride up or down town on the Broadway cars along the eccentric and devious route they now pursue. Such a trip will convince any one that every missionary we have sent to Chins and elsewhere among the universally wicked heathen should be ordered

MORMON ELDER JENKINS has already twelve blushing brides, and now he is engaged to a thirteenth, who is so infatuated with him that she says she had rather marry him than go to Europe to secure a fortune which is awaiting her there. He must be the most irresistible and fascinating of men, and assuredly, as far as he is concerned, he does not, believe mar-

A REPUBLICAN exchange declares that Mr. Blaine's health has improved sufficiently to enable him to be "adequate for all national requirements." Does "national requirements" include making the race as Republican candidate for the Presidency?

GENUINE BI-METALISM.

The history of money and the experience of financial nations, we believe sufficiently demonstrate that bi-metalism is to be preferred to mono-metalism. The appeal of mono-metalic England to bi-metalic France has put the burden of the proof upon the mono-metalic country to establish the sufficlency of its theory and practice of coinage, but the fact that France has stopped the unlimited coinage of silver shows that however much her financiers may desire bi-metalism, they have been obliged to stop the coinage of silver lest they might be thrown into a mono-metalic condition, and that, too, on a silver basis. If France could with impunity continue the unlimited coinage of silver without danger to her gold-and thereby to her present qualified bi-metalism-she would no doubt continue the coinage of silver which has stood her in such good stead. But, seeing that outside of the Government stamp, her silver 5franc piece is only worth 80 per cent. of the gold 5-franc piece, and that if she put her Government stamp upon all the silver that might come to her, and freely and without charge used her Government power to add 25 per cent, to the value-for the time being-to the silver metal of any person from any country who might bring it to her mints for coinage, it would either be used in paying her own citizens for debts contracted on a different and higher basis, or be exchanged for gold which would be carried off as worth at bullion value 100 in England or Germany. France determined to withhold the exercise of this Governmental power. and so her free and unlimited coinage of sil-

ver stopped.

course as will practically demonetize either silver or gold. The contention of those in this country who oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver of the present standard of weight and fineness is that the United States cannot alone absorb all the silver which would be brought to receive this additional value by Governmental stamp, and keep the same at par with gold. Their conviction is that our gold would be taken abroad to purchase silver or would be hoarded, and so would instantly vanish as an available source of money. The smallest difference in value between the gold and silver would suffice to accomplish this. Constituting as it does now more than one-third of all money in actual circulation in the United States, that is say, \$565,000,000 of a total of \$1,525,000,000, the loss of gold from our circulation would be a great disaster. That the United States can not alone maintain the equal value of gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen of silver for one of gold seems to be fairly indicated by our own experirience, for from 1793 to 1873 included-eightyone years-the United States mints coined in round numbers \$852,000,000 of gold and 147,-000,000 of silver dollars, an aggregate of ₹999,-000,000, of which the silver was about 15 per cent.: while from 1874 to 1890, seventeen years, the coinage of gold was \$679,000,000 and of silver \$476,000,000, or an aggregate of \$1,155,000,000, of which silver was nearly 44 per cent. It will be seen that in the seventeen years ending June 30, 1890, the United States coined more than three times as much silver as it did in the preceding eighty-one years, while of gold she coined less than onehalf, or only 44 per cent., and yet in the face of this effort to sustain silver we see it still 25 per cent. below par. It is moreover a remarkable fact that in 1873, when free coinage of silver was suspended, there were only \$1,149,305 of silver against \$135,000,000 of gold in the United States, simply because before that time silver was worth more abroad than it was at home and it was exported-its coining value in the Latin Union one, while in the United States it was 16 for 1, and American silver dollars like those of Mexico to-day, were used at their bullion value.

If there was a sound reason to believe that the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars at the present ratio of sixteen for one gold in the United States would not drive gold from us and make it an article of merchandise as before the resumption of specie payment-when gold was quoted regularly as any article on the Stock or Produce Exchange-we would be anxious to resume the unlimited coinage of silver; but in the face of our own experience, and that of other nations, the certainty of sacrifice is too great to be made, even to satisfy so respectable an element as those of our citizens who believe that our financial ills are not only caused by the coinage of silver, but would be relieved by more coinage.

Let the subject be agitated until a concurrence of other leading nations can be had, and a common ratio fixed between gold and silver which will give no inducement to carry silver rather than gold or gold rather than silver from the mints of one country to those of

To insist upon the free and unlimited coinage at once of silver dollars of the present standard of weight and fineness by the United States is to be willing and desirous at least to take a great risk-with great probability of loss-about a most momentous subjectsuch a risk, indeed, as is ordinarily supposed to be taken only by those who are accustomed to gamble recklessly, or have nothing to lose. That is not good Democratic practice.

TALK ABOUT THE WEATHER.

It is an established principle of meteorology that the averages of heat and cold each year are about equal. The theory is that there may be unusually warm winters and unusually cool summers, but when the average is struck at the end of the year it is found to be almost the same as in all previous years.

That this theory is a correct one is abundantly being demonstrated just now. Up to Saturday last the present summer had been so unusually cool and salubrious that the seaside and mountain resorts to which pleasure seekers are wont to rush to rid themselves of the discomforts incident to sweltering humanity were much less numerously patronized than usual at this season and their business seriously suffered in consequence. On Saturday, however, old Sol began to assert himself. The thermometer rushed up far into the nineties with a vehemence that plainly showed it intended to stay there, and since then the oldest inhabitant cannot remember seeing the average of coolness more rapidly or effectively reduced. The hot wave, too, seems to be general all over the country, and in the large cities of the North and West it has been attended with the increase in the percentage of mortality, which is the accustomed accompaniment of intense heat.

Uncomfortable as all this is, it is not without its compensating advantages. Owing to the long season of cool, wet weather which preceded the present heated visitation, the crops had suffered, and so much damp. ness had prevailed as to seriously threaten health and cause much suffering to all classes in general, and rheumatics in particular. The existing hot days and abundant sunshine, flerce though it may be, will develop and ripen the fruit crop. and will cause healthful dryness to drive out the noxious dampness previously prevalent.

Take it altogether, therefore, we all have

cause of consolation in the thought that even if we do have to mop our brows a little more energetically than we were required to do a week ago, we will be better off, healthier and happier in the long run.

FRED DOUGLASS' RESIGNATION. Fred Douglass has at last done what everybody has been expecting he would do-resigned his place as Minister to Hayti. His resignation was sent in on the 31st of July, but was not officially made public until

Monday. President Harrison in giving Douglass this appointment was mainly actuated by two considerations. He felt that he must do something to conciliate the colored element of his party who had voted for him in almost solid phalanx, and he, at the same time, felt that he must rid himself in some way of Douglass, who has been a thorn in the flesh of every Republican President elected since the war. No doubt Mr. Harrison conceived it to be a brilliant and happy stroke of policy to appoint Douglass to Hayti, for thereby he would kill two birds with one stone. He would appease the popular clamor of the negroes for consideration to their race, and he would do this in accordance with the eternal fitness of things by sending a negro representative to a negro Republic.

Events have proven, however, that Mr. Harrison calculated without his host. Contrary to expectations, it was found, after the appointment had been made, that Hayti was a government which called forth the exercise of some diplomacy on the part of this Government, and it was very soon discovered that Douglass was not able to cope with the problems which were presented to him for solution. In fact his administration of the The true bi-metalist desires to avoid such a office of United States Minister to Hyppolite's dominion was an absolute and complete failure, and his recall was necessary.

This shows two things very plainly, and they are: First, that however fine an orator he may be, as an executive officer able to manage knotty diplomatic affairs Douglass is anything but a success; and, second, that a negro government has little or no respect for another negro, and only a white man can be relied on to accomplish anything of importance with negroes.

This resignation probably means the permanent retirement of Fred Douglass from the public gaze as an official. He may continue to pose as an orator and champion of his race, but he has had his day and his mission is ended. About all that any Republican administration will be likely to attempt to do for him in future will be to give him a pension in the shape of some position where he can draw a salary, but in which he will not be called on to perform any duty of conse-

TIN PLATE MANUFACTURE.

Mr. Neidringhaus, who by the grace of Radicalism and McKinleyism has a lien on the manufacture of tin plate in this country recently distributed among the Republican State Committee of Massachussetts a number of suitably inscribed samples of tin manufacture made by his St. Louis Stamping Company. These samples were furnished for campaign use, and to show the voters how this branch of industry had been stimulated in America by protection.

But there were some little points in connection with the industry which Mr. Neidringhaus was very careful not to dwell on. These were, that consumers are paying about \$15,000,000 a year in needless taxes so that Mr. Neidringhaus may make a fortune, and that even with this he cannot line his pockets or even conduct his business unless he is allowed to import cheap foreign labor to take the place of his American workmen when they go out on strike. There are some things which Radical monopolists cannot afford to divulge, lest the fact that Patriotism and Protection are by no means synonymous terms might be divulged.

THE present Congress is expected to make the tariff issue more clear cut before the people than ever. Colonel William R. Morrison, of Illinois, thinks the House will pass a measure making so many changes in the tariff schedule that it will amount to a general bill. This, of course, will be defeated in the Senate, and thus the two parties will appear more distinctly even than now in their true colors as opponents and defenders, respectively, of the infamous robber protection fastened on the country by the McKinley law. Should the Senate, contrary to all expectation, pass this bill, it would be a case of flagrant, selfstultification, and would show that even Re. publicans were ready to confess that they had burdened the country with a system of onerous taxation both inexcusable and indefensi-

THE era of fast railway travel is yet in its infancy. A car has just made the distance from San Francisco to New York-over 2,900 miles-in four days, sixteen hours and fifty minutes. This is an average speed, including stops, of twenty-five miles an hour; but it dwindles into insignificance if compared with speed that has been made, the average of sixty-nine miles an hour having been reached in this country. Such lightning travel across a continent, however, would be impossible at present, though, with the improvements in rails and machinery constantly going on, there is no telling what the next century may bring forth. The modern railways and steamships are very rapidly reducing the size of the little planet on which we

THE opinion is growing in New York that the German Emperor will come to this country and visit the Chicago Fair. It is reasoned that he is restless and energetic, and adventurous enough to make up his mind to cross the Atlantic and go a thousand miles across the continent. The dimensions of the transaction would have a fascination for him. A New York correspondent invites him to come, not incog., but in all his glory and bring his favorite horses, the Empress and the little boys, whether there are six or seven by that time, with him.

FRED DOUGLASS while in Hayti had a host of annoyances to contend with. Those Haytian negroes who liked him drew the color line and did not like his white wife, while those who liked her had no respect for him because he was black. Fred found himself in the way, so completely hampered and embarrassed that he came to the conclusion the only way he could get any peace at all was by throwing up the sponge. So he resigned. We always thought the white wife of his would get him into trouble.

A young fellow who was reared on a farm, and whose wildest ambition three years ago looked to a monthly compensation of \$25 as the acme of his hopes, got a place in the Census Office at \$600 per year. His happiness was unbounded, but, being an industrious and conscientious young man, he rose by successive stages to \$720, \$900, and finally \$1,200. When the last promotion was reached the countryman was in a state of perpetual bliss. He lay awake of nights thinking of the farms he would buy in Virginia after he had served the Government a little longer. Alasi for human hopes. For just one brief month he received \$100, and then he got notice of a reduction. The next month his stipend was \$75, and then it was further lowered to \$60, and now he is working at the same figures as when he entered. He is afraid even to take his annual leave, lest during his absence the salary might cease entirely. A young fellow who was reared on a farm,

TIMES' NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. Annie Besant confides to an anxious and eager world the important announcement that she has renounced her views on Malthusianism. Oh, Annie! We are so glad.

Mark Twain's aversion to interviews is such that when asked if it is hot enough for him, the other day exclamed with dignity: "Sir, I decline to the results of the such as the such asked in the such as the such decline to transgress my rule against speaking

For the past three days Richmond has been having a touch of real gummer weather. This announcement is made for the benefit of subscribers who are shivering about the seaside resorts and in the mountains.

A New York paper which tries to give lists of the five most beautiful women at the various resorts puts nine-tenths of them from New York city, and not a single one from Richmond. That's because our city girls are not there. not there.

Discontented, ugly girls should get a grain of comfort from the fact that all the women who are murdered, or found drowned, or who commit suicide, or are unusually beautiful. The homely victim of misfortune is yet to be discovered. Lewiston, Me., has some economical citizens who carry thrift to extremes. One of them on a recent Saturday night bought a loaf of bread of a baker, and on the following Monday morning returned to the shop with a

part of the loaf and wanted to exchange it for hot biscuits. That an ocean steamship should be on fire for ten days, and safely reach her port with-out a suspicion on the part of her passengers of their danger, as in the case of the steamer Cachemire, speaks worlds for the presence of mind for her captain and the coolness and perfect discipline of her crew.

A newly-discovered letter of Thomas Carlyle's has this sentiment: "Remember always 'The end of man is not a thought, but an action: a series of manful, faithful actions (and of modest, silent, steadfast endurances withal). which make up worthily man's life here be-That is a swift, vivid picture of a manly life.

A distinguished man who was recently asked to furnish his picture for a newspaper illustration, answered: "Unlike the Irishman's whisky, all my photographs are bad, but some are worse than others. I send you a fairly bad one, which your engraver, howevery may succeed in making worse.' more than probable that he did.

What is this talk about a dress reform club in Boston and a parade of dress reformers "on the first rainy Saturday in October, in a short skirt, made of waterproof cloth. reaching but an inch or two below the knees?" Are the dress reformers prepared to publish to a ribald world the fact, if fact it be, that the Boston women have knees? If knees, then

The Presbyteries in the Presbyterian Church, says the Independent, are required to an answer next November stated clerk of the General Assembly as to their views in reference to the proposed revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. This one subject, which would have been enough to occupy them, has been somewhat forgotten in the greater interest of the more immediate case of Professor Briggs and his theology. But it is right that this most important subject, which has been before the Church for a much longer time, should be considered on its own merits.

Did you ever, gentle reader, stand face to face with a tramp printer's piper asks a rural editor. Did your delicate, pink-tinted nostrils ever inhale the plain-spoken aroma that clusters about the instrument with which a tourist type-sticker consumes last year's to bacco crop? Have you ever had your hair lifted, your lungs tested and your soul stirred by the process referred to? If not, you are ill prepared to battle with the trials and reverses which are sure to rise in your path-way through this vale of tears. Until you have stood in the presence of this great power, shaken hands with it, so to speak, you can form only a slight conception of the tribula-tions that cast their shadows across the sanctum of a country editor.

"You have heard of the individual who was between the devil and the deep sea," remarked a prominent Virginias to a New York World reporter Monday. "Well, he was a happy man and in clover, in comparison with William Mahone and his present political position. For the life of him Mahone cannot tell which of the two leaders of his party he hates the more cordially, Harrison has snubbed him, and Blaine has never recognized him. And vet, as the choice is presented to him to-day, Mahone must take one or the other of them. When the opposition to Harrison was first developed Mahone was delighted. He at once gave assurance of assistance from Virginia, and announced that he would again head the delegation from that State to next National convention and see to it in a son that the vote of the State was kept of the President's column, But then came the stampede to Blaine, and Mahone came the stampede to Biaine, and Mahone now is like a sheep without a fold. What Mahone will finally decide to do no man can tell. He probably to-day could not answer the question himself. He is not strong enough to get up a boom in behalf of anybody of his own choice; he dare not trust the leadership of the State delegation to any of his lieutenants, and yet if he goes to the Convention himself the certainty seams to be that he will himself the certainty seems to be that he will be swept into the Blaine current and go to swell the Blaine tide. He hates Blaine, and Blaine is the one Republican leader who has always despised him. These be 'parlous times' indeed for William Mahone."

Foreign.

There is news about Prince Albert Victor that is sorrowful. He is growing bald on the back of his head, and his rank is so high he nearly always has to walk in front of his com-

Mr. Lidderdale, the governor of the Bank of England, on Saturday consented to an interview with a representative of an Ameri-can journal and authorized the statement that there was no basis for the reports of a great financial disaster impending in Great Britain.

An old woman died in the south of France, aged eighty-three, and in "grateful recogni-tion of the intelligent and devoted care of Dr. X., which had enabled her to reach a ripe old age," she left him everything in her cabi net. After her death her executor unlocked the cabinet and found in it, unopened un-sealed and uncorked, all the pills and potions prescribed for the deceased by Dr. X. during

he past ten years. The question of repairing the Temple of Juggernath in Puri, says the Calcutta Guardian, bids fair to bring prominently before the public the more comprehensive question of the affairs of this most important tirtha (holy place) of the Hindus. Public subscriptions toward the object are now being pub-licly collected by respectable Hindu gentlemen; and our distinguished fellow-towns man. Babu Jadu Lal Mulik, of Pathuriaghata would make most of the opportunity thus presented by directing serious attention to the sanitary and other matters relating to

The famous custom of awarding a flitch of bacon at Duninow. Eng., to happy married couples was performed on Tuesday as it has been annually for so long a period that tradi-tion has lost the date of the beginning of the practice. The ancient customs having been practice. The ancient customs having been observed, the reward for conjugal amiability was awarded to Nov. Mr. Wallace, Dr. White and Clerk Bowen, and their spouses, they having been publicly examined in presence of their neighbors, and having sworn that they had not offended one another by word or deed during the past year, and that they did not wish to separate.

The scandal hinted at as being imminent in the Irish Parliament party has been averted for the present. The wife who kept quiet for so many years has agreed, for a consideration, it is said, to keep quiet longer. The husband can not procure a divorce from the real wife under English law, for even if she gave sufficient cause he would be equally guilty. There appears to be no danger of any action. As for Mr. and Mrs. Parnell, the couple are both said to look very happy. Parcouple are both said to look very happy, rar-nell even more so. Those who know him claim that the publicity given to his romance has actually been a relief to his mind, and effaced much of his sombreness.

effaced much of his sombreness.

The London Times is authority for a story of Bussian brutality. The nurse of a little daughter of General Pouzereff of Warsaw was punishing a ten-year-old boy named Winter for a trivial misdemeanor, when he applied a number of unpleasant Polish names to her. General Gourko was informed of the matter, when he ordered the boy to receive twenty-five lashes. The boy fainted at the seventh blow, and his tutor, who was required to execute the sentence, refused to continue the barbarous punishment. In this dilemma the police telegraphed to General Gourko for instructions, and received peremptory orders to complete the execution of the sentence. The flogging was finished by the police, and the boy was sent back to his mother insensible, bleeding and in convulsions.

THROUGH THE FAR WEST.

Major Fred R. Scott Tells His Experience During His Recent Trip.

HE RETURNED TO RICHMOND MONDAY.

The Prairies of Dakota and the Fruit Industries of California. Virginia the Best of All-The Lake Tahoe.

Major Fred R. Scott returned to Richmond Monday. A Times reporter called upon him last evening and requested him to give a few of the interesting incidents and pleasant observations attending his recent trip to the Pacific Coast. The lateness of the hour precluded a very detailed recital, but the following, which was given as rapidly as it could be written, will be of great interest to those who have never visited the great West and Northwest.

In reply to the reporter's question as to where he went and what he saw, Major Scott

'I went West by Chicago, St. Paul, Duluth, the Northern Pacific railroad to Tacoma, thence down Puget Sound to Portland, up Columbia river, south through the Shasta route to Sacramento. I was much impressed by the appearance of the prairies. ernment allows land to settlers who will plant trees, but to no purpose. The trees can be made to grow for a few years by ploughing and watering, but they soon die, they cannot be kept growing, nor can the ranchmen tell why or what tree will do best. All their experiments with free claims have failed, except of course on the margin of the water courses. I was told that the valley on the ked river of the north running north from Dakota to Winnipeg was a garden, splendid land, plenty of trees, everything that was wanting elsewhere. I crossed this valley at Fargo at night, but did not go through it.

"The sheep shearing was going on and the wool was coming into the denots very freely. Our ranch shipped 60,000 pounds worth sixteen cents a pound. I was delayed a week in Montana by an accident to my train, and amused myself in investigating the ranching business.

'The cowboys are a quiet, well-behaved class of men. I talked to them often; did not class of men. I talked to them often, did not see any of them dunk. The people seem contented, but I would rather live on ten acres of fairly good land in Virginia than own the best sheep ranch in Montana. I also talked to some miners and mine owners, they talked free silver, but when we came to go into details, they admitted that the cry of free silver was more a political call than a real developed of the needle. real demand of the people.

SILVER QUESTION.

"One man who seemed to understand the question told me that the silver men re-garded the present law of four and a half millions of silver a month as all that was wanted. Washington is a very promising State. The production of hops in the east of the State is an increasing and very profitable the State is an increasing and very profitable industry. The Indians are employed to some extent as hop-pickers, and here as well as in Montana and Dakota the Indians are employed to a greater extent as laborers, and I was told they make fairly good tractable laborers when coddled a little and not offended. The red wood of Washington and Oregon is a treasure of lumber. It is a pine, rather coarse in grain, but darker than cherry, grows very large, eight and ten feet in diameter.

The extent of the lumber interest of Puget Sound is enormous. There is some very good land in Washington, much that is mountainous and can never be cultivated, but its growth of heavy timber will always make it valuable. The supply seems inexhaustible. I did not see the coal mines of this State, but I am sure they will prove of great value. A gentleman in San Francisco told me he had paid \$27 a ton for hard coal in winter, it is not now so high. Coal comes to San Francisco from England and Australia. The wheat fields of Oregon and the Sacramento valley of Canfornia are a sight to see.

NO BAIN. "I was told that they had no rain on the Pacific Coast from May until October, but I did not realize it until I saw fields of wheat that had been ripe for weeks standing uncut; some fields cut and the straw lying in the field, and some of it thrashed and cleaned and tied up in gunny bags piled up six or eight sacks high on the ground waiting to be hauled away; and from the appearance of the fields I could easily believe that some of them would yield fifty bushels an acre. But even here the trees were nearly all exotic, but they grow when planted, and some very beautiful groves have been made. The grove at the Hotel del Monte, at Monterey, 100 miles south of San Francisonco, the coast, is a notable instance of what labor can do to counteract the defects of nature. I was surprised to learn that in this country the Mexican population outnumbers the American and the town officers of the village of Monterey are Mexicans. Of course they are Americans, but they are the descendants of the Mexcan population that occupied that country be-fore the cession in 1848. The grape and wine and fruit industry of California cannot be es-timated. It is increasing and generally profitable. The wine is very good. I am sure good judges would pronounce the average vintage such as sells wholesale at fifty to seventy-five cents a gallon quite equal to our Charlottesville wine and much su-perior to what is served as "vin ordnaire" at the first-class French hotels.

A CELEBRATED LAKE.

"Leaving the coast I visited the celebrated Lake Tahoe, in the bosom of the Sierra Nova-da. This lake, celebrated by Mark Twain and Bret Harte as the most beautiful in the world, deserves its praise. It is 6,000 feet above the sea: it is surrounded by mountains rising 4,000 to 6,000 feet above it. I climbed one of these on horseback part of the way. The trail took us through banks of snow of un known depth, and the view from the top was unlimited. There was not a cloud in the sky it seems there never is at this season of the year. We could see seventy-five miles in all directions and nothing but mountains. I have been on Swiss mountains but they are almost always cloudy, and one is not repaid by the climb, but in the Sierras the view is unimpeded and the mountains are all seamed and capped with snow and catch the drippings in hundreds of lakes, large and small. The country east of the Sierras is a desert, except where men have caught the mountain stream and by immense labor and cost conducted it in a wooden flume or trench in the earth over gorges and through tunnels to some sandy valley, which it converts into a paradise on a very limited extent. The Carson Valley is such an one. You wonder that men would construct such a tremendous work as the flume that supplies water to that valley for such a little patch of paradise. I could not but think of our Virginia lands, fertile, healthful, and well watered and cheap compared to such a precarious dependence as a water flume of ten miles in length. Wyoming as I saw it from the train is a wilderness, hope-less alkali sand, a place to get away from, irri-gation only possible in favored spots and floods of water artificially conducted needed to make a little ossis. A few such can be found toward the eastern side. Utah seems to be no better except that irrigation is more possible and the people there have made and are making all they can out of it. Western Nebraska is also a desert, but the eastern half of Nebraska, lows and Illinois are gardens of rich land and good cultivation. No irriga-tion needed there, trees growing naturally Such crops of corn, now looking their best, but that country is well-known, and I need not mention it. I do not compare it to Virginia, but I am very sure that there is

better prospects for a man supporting a family on a farm in Virginia than in the West. I spoke of the hop-gardens of Washington, these lands will bring six hundred dollars an acre. The vineyards of the Naper valley are very profitable, but only to the supert vine-grower. The wheat or corn-grower can do better here. The Western people are very proud of their States. The California people were not satisfied that my daughter admitted the great natural advantages and beauties of their State, but wanted her to say she liked it better than Virginia, and she drow the line at that."

FELL FROM A TRAPEZE.

He Will, However, Appear Here Thursday

Ouda, the "incarnate spirit of the air," in the theatre programmes, and in reality the sensation of Paris and so much of America as he has visited with W. S. Cleveland's "Rich City' Minstrel aggregation, which will appear at the Richmond Theatre to morrow evening got an ugly fall from his trapeze at the Academy of Music in Washington Monday night. That he was not killed was due solely to his good luck, quick thought and the fact that his weight is not great. Indeed he is hat a bundle of nerves and muscles, and as moves through the air during his remarkable

moves through the air during his remarkably clever performance he seems almost light enough to dy. The strength he displays is lost sight of in the grace of his performance. His trim, tense-muscled figure was incased in a brand-new suit of silk tights. Onthe air the last attraction on the programme, and he had gone clear through all his during and wonderful feats but the last. He seemed even more gracefully careless and bird-like in his performance than usual. His last feat was assweep from one trapeze to the other was assweep from one trapeze to the other twenty feet above the stage, turning a back, ward somerscult as he darted through the

Air.

He had done it many times in his own car.

Paris, and also night after night for the short time he has been in this country. He seemed not to even contemplate the possibility of the slender trapeze, but he

did fail.

For an instant the graceful body was poised in the air the fingers a fraction of an inch from the t a exe bar, and then it fell twenty feet to the stage. The strongest nerves in the house were shaken, but Ouda, young as he is did not lose his head as he dropped toward the stage stratched out at full length and the stage, stretched out at full sure to fall flat on his back. He bent ha sure to tall that on his back. He bent ha head forward on his breast as far as he could, so that it should not strike the solid floor below. He extended his hands backward so as to receive as much of his weight on them as possible. He struck with a heavy thud, and lay motionless, stunned by the full. Mr. Mason, his trainer and assistant, who

Mr. Mason, his trainer and assistant, who looks after the apparatus, and one of the stage hands ran to where he lay, and carried bim behind the wings. Mr. W. S. Cleveland was in the front of the house when the accident occurred. He ran back on to the stage, and found Oudastanding up, his face white from pain, and one wrist knocked all out of shape. First Mr. Cleveland pulled the dislocated wrist back into place. Then he said:

"Can you go out and show the people that you aren't killed?"

Ouda walked steadily to the centre of the

Ouds walked steadily to the centre of the stage, bowed with a smile, and the audience breathed deep aighs of relief, as everybely thought he had been killed Messrs, Branch & Leath, the theatre man-

agers, received a telegram vesterday which said that Ouda had recovered somewhat as would appear with the Cleveland Combination

Thursday evening.

SPOTSWOOD D. CHAMBERLAYNE

He Died Yesterday After a Protracted Illness at His Home.

After a protracted illness, Mr. Spotswood D. Chamberlayne died at his home, 1303 west Clay street, at noon yesterday, in his forty. seventh year.

Being an enlisted member of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues before the war when the call to arms' was made by his native State, "Spot," as he was familiarly known, was among the first to respond. In March, 1862, after being confined by typhoid fever for months, he went with Company H. Ninth Virginia Cavalry, where he remained until the close of the war from which time he was principally engaged on various newspapers published in this city, principally the "Southern Opinion," with the "Enquirer," and last with "The State," in a clarical position. Politically Mr. Chamberlayne was a staunch Democrat and served his lavne was a staunch Democrat and served his

party well.

He leaves a wife and three daughters, who in their sad hour of affliction, surely have the sympathy of a very large circle of friends.

WEDDED IN WASHINGTON.

Several Couples From Richmond Were Mar. ried in Washington. Mr. John H. Wood, a well known young

merchant of this city, was married in Wash. ington Monday to Miss A. Jeannette Cels, of Manchester. There were several other Richmond parties

married there on the same day, as follows Charles Hubbard and Eva Stribbling, both of Richmond, Handolph Carey, of this city, and Lana

Crawford, of Hanover county, Va.
William Arthur Governs and Lucy Ellen Johnson, both of Richmond. Winston H Jordan and Nannie L. Tyree, both of Richmond. Andrew B. Bryant and Mary Ann Morita

both of Richmond. David Fowler and Lelia White, bota of

The funeral of the late Hugh Balderston Bates took place from his residence, No. 221 north Twenty-seventh street, yesterds moraing at 10 o'clock, and was attended by many who wished to pay the last sad tribute to use who had been their friend and acquaintance. Mr. Bates died Monday morning at 214

o'clock. He was in his forty-second year.
At the Clay-street Methodist church yester-At the Clay-street Methodist church vester-day afternoon at 6 o'clock funeral services were conducted over the remains of Mrs. Avis Alma Redford, the much beloved wife of Nathan Thomas Redford. Quite a large con-gregation attended, expressing by their pres-ence the esteem and affection in which the deceased was held. Mrs. Redford day Mon-day afternoon at 1,30 c, dook in the country day afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the twenty-ninth year of her age.

The Press Association Banquet. Mr. Frank P. Burke, with a number of assistants and a quantity of material leaves in a special car to-day for Winston N. C. To-morrow night he will superintend the grand banquet given by the city of Winst to the North Carolina Press Associati invitations, on imitation of plugs of tobacco, were printed in Richmond. The bandnet is expected to be one of the finest ever given in the old North State.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday: William Beal, Richmond, and Mary J. Butler, Philadelphia: A. Braxton Pollard ored) and Charlotte A. Wyatt (colored). and Queen; William H. Johnson (colored) and Ellen Jones (colored), Richmond.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the atockholders of the Commonwealth Land Improvement Company at the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., at 12 o'clock to-day. Stockholders are urged to attend.

H. W. Flournor, President. August 12, 1891.

\$1. Only \$1. Round trip to Nerfolk and Newport News next Saturday night by steamer Ariol. See

The United Banking and Building Com-pany allows 6 per cent. interest on deposits.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.



ABSOLUTELY PURE